release the information as doing so would violate the Trade Secrets Act, a criminal provision found at 18 U.S.C.

§ 2.24 Is a submitter required to designate information that is commercially or financially sensitive?

No. If in the course of responding to a FOIA request, a bureau cannot readily determine whether the information obtained from a person is commercially or financially sensitive information, the bureau will obtain and consider the views of the submitter of the information and provide the submitter an opportunity to object to any decision to disclose the information.

§ 2.25 How will a bureau handle a request for Federally-funded research data in the possession of a private entity?

When published research findings are produced under a grant or other Federal assistance, and the findings are used by a bureau in developing an agency action, *e.g.*, a policy or regulation, research data related to such findings are considered agency records even if they are in the possession of the recipient of the Federal financial assistance (recipient).

- (a) If you submit a FOIA request for such research data, the bureau will require the recipient to provide the information to it within a reasonable amount of time, so the bureau can consider the data for release to the public under the FOIA.
- (b) The bureau will notify you that it may charge you for any additional fees incurred as a result of obtaining the research data from the recipient. This fee is in addition to any fees the bureau may charge to process your request under the FOIA.
- (c) The bureau will forward a copy of the request to the recipient, who is responsible for searching for and reviewing the requested information in accordance with DOI's FOIA regulations (43 CFR part 2). The recipient will forward a copy of any responsive records that are located, along with his/her recommendations concerning the releasability of the data, and the total cost incurred in searching for, reviewing, and providing the data to the appropriate bureau FOIA contact.

(d) The bureau will review and consider the recommendations of the recipient regarding the releasability of the requested data. However, it is the bureau, rather than the recipient, that is responsible for deciding whether the information will be released or withheld.

§ 2.26 Does the bureau provide multitrack processing of FOIA requests?

- (a) A bureau may use two or more processing tracks to distinguish between simple and complex requests based on the amount of work and/or time needed to process the request, including the number of pages involved.
- (b) If a bureau uses multitrack processing, it will advise requesters in its slower track(s) of the criteria of its faster track(s). For example, a bureau using multitrack processing may provide requesters in its slower track(s) with an opportunity to limit the scope of their requests in order to qualify for faster processing within the specified limits of the bureau's faster track(s). A bureau doing so will contact the requester by telephone or in writing, whichever is more efficient in each case.

§2.27 How will a bureau handle a request for information that is contained in a Privacy Act system of records? (See DOI's Privacy Act regulations (Subpart G of this part) for additional information.)

(a) When you request information pertaining to yourself that is contained in a Privacy Act system of records applicable to you (i.e., the information contained in the system of records is retrieved by the bureau using your name or other personal identifier), the request will be processed under both the FOIA and the Privacy Act. If you request information about yourself, you must submit certain identifying information, usually an original signature (see the appropriate Privacy Act system notice and, Subpart G of this part) before the bureau will process your request. (Note: If you request information about yourself that is not covered by the Privacy Act, e.g., the information may be filed under another